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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Forkign.-An attempt was made yesterday to assessments the King of Spain, The British troops under Colonel Norman have been attacked by an Afghan force which was repulsed, = first-class carriage of the train wrecked the Tay has been found by div-== The agitation in Bosnia and Hersegovina is becoming more serious, storm of Sunday did great damage in Great Britain.

Albany and took up his residence at the Executive | such sacrifices. ers is considered doubtful. —— At Boston a mother was shot by her daughter. —— The loss on buildings by the Boston fire is estimated at \$150,000. - Arms have been removed from Banger, Me., to Augusta; he Governor has made no reply to ex-Governor ashington was damaged by fire, === Sectary Sherman has written a letter oposing a 3½ per cent bond, and favoring a 4 per cent bond. —— The Pennsylvania Republican Convention will be held February 4, 1880.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-THE TIMBUNE'S exposure of the Wall-st, swindling excited much interest. The Supreme Court, General Term, decided in layor of Sidney P. Niebols, - Recorder Hackett was buried. Tammany and Auti-Tanguany are much divided. - Chastine Cox's application for a new trial was denied. - David Leavitt died . The New-York Central is increasing its terminal facilities, —— A new mining exchange is to be started. —— The port is crowded persons who have "sworn off" personal taxes is sontinued. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.80 cents, Stocks opened active and higher, but afterward were dull and declined, closing weak.

THE WEATHER, -TRIBUNE local observations indi cate cooler and generally clear weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 49°; lowest, 24°; average, 39°.

Governor Van Zandt accepted the Russian Mission by letter, and revoked the acceptance by telegraph. It is intimated that the Governor thinks the climate of the United States Senate would be more comfortable than that

The recent acquisition of land on the Hudson River at Sixty-sixth-st, by the Central Railroad is part of a comprehensive plan for increasing the terminal facilities of that road. Four additional piers, as is stated in an article on another page, are to be built, and if necessary more elevators will be erected.

Captain Williams says be can "clean New-"York and keep it clean," with the present appropriation, if he is allowed to hire and discharge the men he chooses to hire and discharge. This is a broad hint to the politicians to get out of the way, and the politicians, in the present state of public sentiment, would be

Governor Garcelon has insisted upon the removal of arms and ammunition from Bangor, in order, as he said, to test the "sin-" of the citizens. The removal was witnessed by large crowds, but there was no disturbance of any sort. The Governor pledges himself not to call troops to Augusta unless there is an outbreak.

The application for a new trial for Chastine Cox has been denied by the General Term. Counsel for Cox relied largely upon the claim that the conviction should not have been for murder in the first degree, inasmuch as the killing was not premeditated, but this point is that killing during the commission of a felony is murder in the first degree, under the exist- Summer have impressed this fact upon

Secretary Sherman has written an important letter to Senator Morrill, which will be found in full to our Washington dispatches. The Secretary gives his reasons for believing that an attempt to carry out Mr. Wood's scheme for refunding at three and a half per cent would be fatal to resumption, and urges the passage of the bill providing for refunding in four per cent bonds, which has been introduced in both houses. The opinion is also expressed that a complete refunding, even at four per cent, is "uot at all certain," owing to the revival of trade and the increasing de-

mand for money. The theory that the action of the Mayor in removing Commissioners and heads of Departments is in the nature of a judicial action, and less resources of the wilderness. We bewishes, or even his personal views concerning the United States as a whole will be the efficiency of a public officer, seems in a fair way to be established by the Courts. The action of Justice Westbrook in issuing a writ of certiorari to the Mayor for a review of the proceedings in the case of Commissioner Nichols, to test whether the removal was made without sufficient cause, has been sustained by a unanimous decision of the General Term. The opinion of Justice Davis declares that it rests entirely within the discretion of the Court has been the same-a luxurious dominant to issue such a writ in cases of this character, and the appeal of the Mayor is therefore dismissed. Care is taken, at the same time, to state that the merits of the case itself have not been passed upon, and are not involved in this decision.

The unofficial literature of railroads is full of jokes, and some of them are among the best in the language too. But none of them excels, for grim humor, one which has just been embalmed in the official reports to the State Engineer. The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad solemnly assures that official that the company was ready to build its road, but could not obtain the necessary "steel rails," and so was compelled to postpone building until next Spring. Meanwhile an injunction, supposed to have been instigated by the company, absolutely prohibits the butting of the road, and so, as THE TRIBUNE explained the other day, prolongs the charter uniil there has been an opportunity to lobby an ...ension through the Legislature. A chromo should be offered for the manufacturer of "steel rails" whom the Forty-second Street Company has implored for an immediate supply of that article; and the Legislature, when the application for a renewal of the franchise comes up, should think twice before granting it.

The letter addressed by Secretary Evarts to ex-Governor McCormick, which is printed elsewhere with Mr. McCormick's reply, conveys a well deserved compliment to a man who has distinguished himself by his fidelity in public office. Mr. Evarts asks whether Mr. McCormick would accept a diplomatic aphigh appreciation in which his work as Comsays frankly that he has too long neglected mick while in Paris spent for the benefit of the United States more than three times the salary which the United States paid him. is not surprising that he feels the necessity of devoting some attention to his own business affairs. This is to be regretted, because he of our country abroad; but having enjoyed The Boers of Transvail demand independing Paris without making any adequate return Domestic.-Governor-elect Cornell arrived at McCormick finds himself unable to continue

Whatever may be said of the present race of European kings, it must be admitted that their would-be assassins are the most incomperent set of men alive. The contemptible and clumsy fellow who attempted yesterday to shoot the King of Spain while his youthful bride was at his side, is a fit successor to the fanatics and murderers who have been simultaneously displaying their appalling meanness of soul and their miserable marksmanship in various capitals of Europe during the past year or two. Considering the dangers to which a king is exposed and the fact that he must rely almost wholly upon others for protection, he must be regarded as one of the most defenceless of human beings, and the guilt of an assassin is so many degrees greater than that of the ordinary murderer. Fortunately the skill of those who have tried this rôle recently has been far interior to their malevolence. Gonzales succeeded yesterday only in slightly endangering the fe of the King's footman. This was all the grand European assassination confederation came to in Madrid. If it were in that such an organization is believed to exist, it might be worth while to ask why my one should want to kill a man so thoroughly inoffensive, both as a man and a sovereign, as Alfonso. The acclamations with which his escape was received show that the anti-king conspiracy has defeated itself, as usual, by strengthening the sovereign, so basely attacked, in the affections of his people.

1879. No year since the beginning of the Republic, probably, has brought to it a more solid presperity than the one which closes to-day. Nor do we mean by this the actual monetary value to the country of the resumption of specie payment. The ease with which resumption was accomplished was an indication that this prosperity already existed, and that the people not only had full pockets but they had that absolute confidence in their Government which is the most secure way of keeping them full We were warned that the condition of the country was so unstable that a crash involving every commercial interest would follow the experiment of resumption; but in fact the crisis was passed so eastly that the country hardly knew it was reached. Instead of the threatened bankruptcy, the balance of coin in the Treasury increased over all payments \$19,000,000.

The year of 1879, will, however, be remembered in future as that in which the attention of the country was for the first time directed to its farming interests as a subject of paramount importance. Several causes have contributed to this end. Firstly, the opening of the foreign trade in meat, fruit and dairy products to such an extent as to convince the mass of our people that this country was destined to become for centuries the great food manufactory for Europe. The failure of the crops Great Britain and on the Continent, and so far from being ashamed of the means emour exceptionally enormous harvests this

overflow of the idle working population of the cities and towns into the yet unopened territory has brought our agricultural resources before the people as never

of capital has been into the cities; in this year it has been turned in a million tiny rills to the opening up of the boundis not one to be governed by his personal gin to see that the future success of not that of a nation of small shopkeepers, but of a nation of small manufacturers and farmers. No country has ever had enduring prosperity in which the land was held by large tenures and of necessity was worked let out at terms ruinous to the latering class. Russia has tried that plan and failed; so has England; so have our own Southern States. In every case the result caste, a hopeless malcontent peasantry; half-tilled worn-out land; cruelty and indifinsurrection. The events of this year indicate that we are not likely to make this mistake. The exodus of the negroes from the South has made of our own serfs small farmers, and will drive the Southern land-holder to a personal supervision and more detailed method of working his soil, a method which, however disagreeable, will prove in the end to his advantage, pecuniarily and interpreted as a confession of deliberate crimboth morally. The emigration from England and Ireland during this year has been largely of the tenant-farmer class. Like our own negroes they are beginning to appreciate the advantage to a man in owning the ground that he works. Our dairy farmers are just wakening to the almost illimitable markets open for their products, questions to arbitration will bring upon them, and the necessity for their best skill and care it they had reason to believe that the decision if they would command these markets. Our wool-growers told the same story a few their course upon public opinion, the refusal

weeks ago. In short, the whole Nation during the

DEMOCRATIC " DIVINE RIGHT,"

Possibly we may be doing the Maine Demopointment, and in intimating the President's | them with attempting without shadow of right missioner-General at the Paris Exposition is they think, in spite of returns or majorities or his personal interests in the discharge of pub- even if somewhat questionable, methods to he duties, and must decline the honor. It is retain possession of their own. We are not After having made concessions like these, it tries as to the divine right of kings. There is that it is under the influence of some halluwould have made an excellent representative | call this sort of thing kleptomanua; by which the fruits of his exceptionally capable service | der four syllables of Greek derivation, which to Jefferson, who, as author of the Decla-

The typical Democrat of our time was able that these and in general all the Demotablished in their minds the Divine Right of the

believe in their Divine Right can it be accounted for that in all the Southern States they suppress, by intimidation, violence and fraud, almost the entire opposition vote; and

before. The number of emigrants from the Eastern cities to the-West and Southwest more than trebled in 1879 the number of any previous year. In each of these instances, be it remembered, an unemployed half-starved mechanic, clerk or professional man has become a tiller that Mr. Moses Manton Marble, and the rest of of the soil; the consumer has become a producer, and by so much the material wealth of the country has been mereased.

Heretofore, as we all know, the tendency

year just ended has discovered within itself an mexhaustible source of steady, enduring of partisan advantage. prosperity. When we remember, too, that the farmer's life thus recommended to our people is one of the most wholesome for body and mind, most free from temptation, and productive of the quiet domestic virtues which give to a people solid rank among nations, we can understand the value of the gift to us of this | the Governor and Council have been guilty of

erat something like injustice in charging desire that he should do so expresses also the to steal the State. For they are a strange and unaccountable lot of people, and it may be held by the country. In reply Mr. McCormick anything else, that they actually own the State, and are only using the most available, an open secret, we believe, that Mr. McCor- without reasons for believing that the entire party is more or less saturated with a delusion as to its mission and its prerogatives somewhat similar to that indulged in in older counmuch in the history of the party to indicate cination of this kind. In individuals they name the vulgar crime of theft is hidden unleave the average mind in doubt whether for it, we have no right to complain if Mr. the perpetrator of the offence has discovered a new bug or invented a hair-dye. In polities it is a belief in Divine Right. Under this plea the stealing of kingdoms and empires has been going on at intervals for centuries. It is an elastic dogma; Louis Napoleon stretched it over bis seizure of France; and with much better reason the Count de Chambord is waiting for somebody to steal the present Republic and lay it in his lap. There is reason to believe that the Democratic party has somehow got into its head this notion of Divine Right-possibly from the fact that it traces its origin ration of Independence and one of the founders of the Republic, had a kind of proprietorship in the Government which was transmissible-and that upon this ground any measure which puts the party in possession of its own

William M. Tweed. It has sometimes been thought that his "What are you going to do about it?" to the people from whom he stole -not more for himself than for his party-the City and State of New-York, was the bravado merely of a successtal highwayman. But when we consider how such eminent Reformers as Mr. Tilden and such political purists as Horatio Seymour stood by consenting, not only failing to rebuke, but actually participating in the accruing benefits of the crime, the conclusion seems inevitcratic leaders are thoroughly imbued with the idea that the Democratic party has a Divine Right to rule this country, and that this end justifies whatever means may be used to bring it about. Indeed, you may make thorough search of the history of the party for at least a quarter of a century and find no other reason, nor hardly a presext, for their claim to be entrusted with control. Within that time certamly they have not shown the wisdom, judgment or capacity to warrant such a claim; nothing in fact except what is contained in their assumption of Divine Right. The heavy end of the party held the doctrine, to which the lighter end always subscribed, that a few white men had a Divine Right to the labor and the lives of millions of black men, and it was but the following out of that logic that esparty to govern the country, with or without the consent of a majority of the people. These men cut down Stephen A. Douglas because his heresy of Popular Sovereignty was at war with the Divine Right of Slaveholding Democracy. It was in support of Democratic Divine Right that they so long refused to admit California with a Constitution of her own making; that they attempted, first by force, then by fraud, to steal Kapsas from her people; and that afterward they set up a revolt against a constitutionally elected President and went off into rebellion.

And upon what other theory than that they

ing statute, without regard to questions of most careless observer. Secondly, the forced the tissue ballot frauds in South Carolina, "for we could stand it no longer, and how they were brought together. The captured telegrams have told the whole story. "trol of our own State." In other words: Dispatches were sent all over the State by the "We rule by Divine Right; and as the "right could not be asserted except by those in-'strumentalities, we were driven to use them." A sound argument enough, if you concede the premises that the Divine Right of the Demoeratic party to rule the country is superior to the right of the majority. It is not improbable that noble band who started out in 1876 to buy or steal a State somewhere, proceeded on the theory of Democratic Divine Right, and flattered themselves they were doing God's service with their fire bells and Copenhagens and their damnable incoherencies. The whole conduct of the party since they came into partial power indicates a belief in their prerogative. They look upon the interreguum in which they have been out of power as so much time lost; their first assertion of themselves was in the proclamation of their purpose to "wipe out all the legisla-"tion of the past seventeen years." Those are anni non , the record is to be wiped out, and the years not counted. This is the most charitable construction to put upon the conduct of the low fellows whose pickers and stealers do the work, and the great lights of the party who stand by and take the profits. It is not stealing perhaps, nor even kleptomania; it is the carrying into practical operation their belief in the doctrine of Democratic Divine ference of the wealthy to the poor; want and Right. All the same, the majorities who are despoiled of their rights object to it, and will undertake to see to it that it does not succeed a good thing for the country to see in all its in this country this year.

THE MAINE DIFFICULTY. A refusal by Governor Garcelon to submit to the Supreme Court the questions in dispute, he must surely be aware, will be everywhere mality. It is an acknowledgment that the decision of a court confessedly eminent in ability and impartiality would be adverse to the course which the Governor and Council have chosen to pursue. No one can believe that the leading Democrats of Maine would bear the infamy which a refusal to submit these would be in their favor. As to the effect of must prove a fatal step; after it, they can be excused only by those who are reckless and base enough to defend any crime for the sake

But is a refusal shrewd as respects the immediate object sought? The questions so ably put by Mr. Morrill in his letter have been carefully examined by readers in every part of the country. They certainly leave upon the mind a strong impression that an exceedingly wanton violation of law. Followed by a refusal to invite the opinion of the Supreme Court upon them, they are calculated to have a powerful effect upon public opinion, especially as leading and respectable citizens of both parties in great number have petitioned the Governor to submit them. Every active and influential man in Maine has examined these questions, by this time, and knows how strongly public opinion leans to the belief that the proposal of Mr. Morrill was emmently judicious, patriotic and fair. Men who have any political ambition, or any hope of a political future in Maine, will think twice before they will venture to take active part in a conspiracy, after it has been so thoroughly exposed and branded. There are hundreds of influential Democrats in Maine who, though they may say little, will never look upon a man as honest, decent, or fit to associate with gentlemen, who takes a seat in the Legislature upon a fraud so shamelessly confessed by the perpetrators. How many men are there who will be willing to wear that mark of dishonor for a lifetime?

It is not impossible that a refusal by the Governor to submit to the Court the questions propounded may convince more than one Democratic member-elect that he cannot afford to help so bold and impudent a steal, If three men only recoil when the moment comes, the conspiracy will fail. It is hard to believe that the Democrats of Maioe have contrived to elect such a set of men that not even three of them care for the respect of decent and reputable citizens.

It is not certain that the refusal of the Governor and Council will prevent a formal submission of the questions at issue. Perhaps by a majority of the members of the Senate, or perhaps in other ways, the same opinion may be legally invited and elicited which the Governor and Council hasitate to face. It will be all the worse for them if an adverse decision follows a refusal to invite an opinion. The pretence of the Governor that the essential questions at issue have already been adjudicated will become contemptible if he does not dare to invite a formal decision of those questions at the request of his opponents; for he knows, and all intelligent men know, that his opponents believe that his conduct is not warranted, but emphatically condemned, by the previous decisions of the Court. Thus it will come to pass, if the Governor refuses, that the Legislature will assemble with a certainty that the Governor and Council were not only guilty of straining the law in order to defeat the real will of the people, but were also guilty of deliberate and conscious law-breaking. It would be strange if every Democratic member-elect should be willing to participate actively in such a

"SKIRMISHING" A circular has been brought to light which appears to have been dispatched to the "counted-in" candidates in Maine, urging them to assemble early at the Capitol, each attended by "ten good men" who will stand by their friends in the event of any opposition to the Fusionists' taking their seats. The plan which such a circular outlines is so natural a sequel to the previous parts of the enterprise that nobody will hesitate to believe in it. The conspiracy seems to have begun with the preparation of pitfalls for the returning officers, such as the issue of imperfect and misleading blanks. Then doubtless the word was passed to Democratic town-clerks to be on the alert. Next the Governor and Council did their secret work. The final step, to which all these preliminaries lead, is the mustering of a mob to give forcible effect to the scheme of usurpation, in case the defrauded people attempt to How vividly all this recalls the incidents of

the inauguration at Columbia in 1876, and the establishment of the fraudulent Democratic Legislature which assembled there in defiance of the decisions of the Canvassers! During the last days of the contest over the returns bands of men in red shirts flocked to the Capital. Ostensibly they came to the State Fair, but it was not ced that they haunted the court-room and the State House, and disposed themselves in menacing positions, and that ployed, actually boast of it. "Something had they were much more heavily armed than visthe "to be done." they said, in explanation of iters to an agricultural show have any need Randolph and McClellan. No catalogue of fifteen. They all play the violin, and two of the

to be. It is understood now who they were Democratic managers, summoning the "best "boys" to Columbia, with their rifles, and Hampton himself was the author of some of the messages. "Fun expected at the Fair "this week," so reads one of the dispatches; "prepare for high sport. Let "best boys come, but not too many unless "well heeled." "Send up to-night all the "right men possible," so runs another; "if "rifles can be concealed bring them." "Bring "best men," urges a third message, "and "tool-chest to Fair." And on the eve of the inauguration the jubilant words are flashed along the wire, "Hampton sure, or skir-'mishina!"

Since they have undertaken to introduce Southern methods in Maine, we see no reason for surprise that our Democratic friends carry out the policy to its full extent, and prepare to finish by force what they have begun by fraud. They would not have attempted the barefaced rascality of the count-out without the resolution to pursue the wrong to the end. Upon the whole, we do not regret that they have gone so far. There is little danger that the Republicans will be tempted into a breach of the peace. They understand too well the duty of law-abiding citizens; they are too well aware of the consequences, far more important than the present possession of the State Government, which will follow this conflict. It is deformity the outrage in which the Democracy have now involved themselves, and to realize what it is they do when they import into the Northern States the methods of minority rule which they have practised with impunity at the South. How does the North like it?

WHY NOT SELL THE MARKETS!

The Hon. George H. Andrews, in his address to the West Side Association on the subject of Taxation, which we published yesterday, used

the following emphatic language: " But while you are discussing the problem of how to relieve your property from taxation, the true solution of the question stares you in the face. The true plan is to manifest such a spirit of enterprise and wise judgment that the tax will cease to be a consideration, owing to the improvements made on vour property.

This is a view of the subject which, for the present, owners of down-town property will chiefly indorse. But in the upper part of the city there are many individual real estate owners of enterprise and vigor, who will cry, "How true." In fact, every individual owner of realty who is receiving a good income from his improved property is generally a satisfied if not a willing taxpayer. To make our taxes hebter it is necessary to enhance the value of real estate. No proposition is plainer than that. And how to enhance it is the problem.

We were alluding only yesterday to the city property in markets; and the same may be made an illustration of the principle, particularly applicable in this city, that the solution of the problem is to be found in the distributing of trade where trade belongs.' For twenty years the chief markets of the city, under political management, have been kept in an overgrowded part of the city, almost inaccessible to the consumers, and remote from the centre of demand. They have been so grossly mismanaged that from the fact of their wretched condition they do absolute harm to adjacent property, and depreciate their own as well as neighboring values. The real property of Washington, and Fulton Markets, if once in the hands of private persons, would, for commercial purposes, pay into the city treasury a larger sum in taxes than the present rentals amount to, besides greatly enhancing, instead of depreciating as now, the taxable valuation of surrounding private prop-

Take the other view of it. Suppose the city should sell its unremunerative market property down-town; naturally the wholesale marketmen would move up-town. They would seek to be near their sources of supply. This would save the double transportation of animals slaughtered up-town to Washington Market and back again to the consumers, who all, or practically all, live up-town. Not only that, but the establishment of markets as extensive as those of Fulton and Washington, but let us hope more cleanly and decent, would inevitably lead to the improvement of adjacent property. And with ample space, buildings suitable for the business, and better facilities for reaching the consumers-conditions which are absent at present while the down-town markets femain the depots of supply-the marketmen would increase their own business.

The sale of Washington and Fulton Markets would result in three things: 1. The city debt would be decreased about \$5,000,000; 2, the taxable property near the present markets would be increased by the improvements which would follow the sale; and 3, the taxable property in and about any new up-town markets would also be increased by the removal of business. These considerations, aside from those we have previously urged, of a saving in transportation and commissions to middlemen, and the advantages of clean markets, seem to give emphasis to the argument so frequently advanced in favor of the sale or reconstruction of the disgraceful down-town markets.

The First Baptist Church in Chicago being highly indignant that its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, should be charged with piagiarizing his sermous from those of the Rev. Dr. Parker, of London, has soothed its irritated feelings by raising Dr. Lorimer's salary. There is something in such parochial affection which reminds us of Tom Moore's couplet: I know not, I care not, if guilt's in thy heart; I know that I love thee, whatever thou art." now as Dr. Lorimer is to be so handsomely paid, in imple justice to those who have been so generous to hun, he should have all his wits about hun, and especially his memory; while preparing for the sacred desk. We have said his memory, but if he preaches whole pages of other men's matter from recollection without knowing that it is not his own, perhaps a little judicious forgetfulness is what is

A telegram from Panama was received in this city last Saturday evening stating that President Prado had arrived there on the 27th, and that he was on his way to the United States. The gentleman who ent this news is said to be a trustworthy man, and having lived for many years in Peru, it is to be presumed that he knows the President when he sees

patch of any disturbances in Lima, and this confirms the statement of the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires, that perfect order reigned at the Capital Upon the whole it seems probable that President Prado has left Peru, and yet it may be premature to consider this departure a," flight." The prices of saltpetre and South American securities will no doubt remain at present quotations until some further intelligence is received from the seat of war.

It is only people furnished with a limited knowledge of the resources of New-Jersey imagine that the raw material that State has to offer for Demowhich eratic Presidential candidates has been exhausted in the putting forward of Parker,

New Jersey's favorite sons is complete which does not include the name of ex-Governor Bedle, and his faithful friends insist that any such catalogue is constructed on a malicious plan unless the ex-Governor's name stands Numher One on the list. Governor Bedle himse ! straightens un and dilates whenever the Presidency is mentioned in his hearing and apparently rejoices as a strong-man to run a race.

It would seem as if General Butler had enough slippery jobs of his own to father without going out of his way to approve that of Garcelon, Pillsbury and Co.

The Solid South is at present totally eclipsed by

The news comes from Vermont that Senator Edmunds has written to a personal friend in Barlington that he will not resign his seat in the Sanate for one on the Supreme bench, the pressure upon him having been so great to remain where he is. The rumor may or may not be true, but the whole Republican party will hope it is. In view of the threatening attude of the Democratic party, men like Mr. Edmunds cannot be spared from the Senate.

Garcelon mistakes infamy for fame.

It looks as if the President were too sanguine in his hopes for a peaceful solution of the Maine trouble. The Democrats have loaded themselves with the disgrace of the theft, and they know they can't rid themselves of the burden by surrendering the plunder. They will be likely, therefore, to tol low Springer's advice, and stick. Garcelon clearly does not intend to back down or to follow any course which may defeat his scheme. The only hope of peaceful and just settlement at present visible is in the appearance of two more counted in Democratic members who are too honorable to take the share in the plunder allotted to them. This ought not to be too much to expect, but it probably is.

A Western paper alludes to Garcelon as being "a greater inventor than Edison." He certainly shows a great familiarity with elect-trick matters.

Fernando Wood seems to have abandoned his tariff projects and turned his attention to funding. He has a tendency, evidently, to waste his energies. He devoted a great deal of time and ingenuity to the construction of a tariff bill, when he must have known at the outset that he was laboring in vain. As for the funding business, Secretary Sherman seems to be taking care of that very well, and while Mr. Wood has a perfect right to interest himself in it there are other ways in which he can use his talents which will be more beneficial to his party. If, for example, he were to invent a scheme by which the Democrats could pay off the heavy mortgages which their blundering has fastened on their ects, either by funding or other process, h would confer a great boon upon them.

The favorite quotation of the Democratic editors, which accompanies all their chuckling over the Republican indignation about Maine, is: "No rogue e're feit the halter draw with good omnion of the law." They use it with all the feeling which springs from a lifetime of bitter experience.

'Tilden is in the hands of the Democratic party," Oh no, he isn't. If he were he' would have the breath squeezed out of him in no time. The Demo-cratic party is in the hands of Tilden. That is the only accurate summary of the situation. Governor Garcelon, of Maine, to Barksdale, of

A disciple of Cipher Reform rises to say that

Yazoo: "Just look at my method of doing things, and hide your head in shame. Here's where we effect the same result without bloodshed,"

The Seymour movement doesn't need to be an-chored. It has sunk.

The Democratic party is slowly grasping the fact that New-York is its pivotal State for 1880, and that the pivot rests in the bung-hole of Tilden's

A thorough canvass of Republican sontiment in Indiana has been undertaken by The Indianapolis Journal, for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the party there on the question of Presidential candidate. Prominent Republicans in all localities sure asked their opinion, and the atmost care is taken to secure a fair and impartial report. The Blane 95, Grant 89, Shorman 49, Secretary Thompson 5, Bristow 2, Harrison 1, non-committal 6. A noticeable characteristic of all the persons giving opinious was the heartiness with which they deared their intention of supporting the nomines of the Convention, whether he should be their first places or not choice or not.

Garcelon is said to bear a strong resemblance to General Jackson. The resemblance would be destroyed mighty quick if Old Hickory could get hold

PERSONAL,

Bishop Haven is slightly better, but is extremely feeble and is far from being on the road to recovery. Mr. Charles Francis Adams is taxed at Boston on a property of \$747,800; and Mr. Joshua M. Sears s taxed upon \$3,055,000.

The Roy, A. D. Mayo has resigned his pastorate in Springfield, Mass., and after next April will devote inuself entirely to educational work, for which he has a special taste. The author of that original and entertaining novel

of the No Name Series, "The Colonet's Opera Clouk," is said to be Mrs. Brush, now of this State, and formerly Miss Chapfin, of New-England. Mrs. Haves will be assisted in receiving her New

Year's calls by four young ladies-Miss Matthews, daughter of the ex-Scuator; two Misses Jones, of Cincinnati, and Miss Lucy Cook, Mrs. Hayes's The late Michel Chevalier was especially amia-

ble to Americans in Paris. He and one of his prothers had lived several years in the United States. He never forgot with what open arms they were both received here, and William Morris, the poet, and Burne Jones, the

painter, both teachers and workers in the modern English school of scutiment, were students together and warm friends at Oxford. Both came from good old families, and oddly enough, the parents and friends of each mourned bitterly over the writing and painting inspiration to which the young men yielded.

In an autograph latter to Mr. George Shepard Page Governor Garceion emphatically denies that he has ssued an official circular with reference to the chewing of gam by the sons and daughters of Maine. The Governor admits that at a temperance meeting last Winter he pronounced the habit a disgusting one, but he is unwiding to go down to posterity as the "Neal Dow of the gum-tree,"

Mr. Don C. Henderson, of The Allegan Journal, was recently requested by a prominent Western publishing house to write the life of the great Senator from Michigan. Mr. Henderson possesses special qualifications for such a task, but he was unable to accept the offer. His sketch of Mr. Chandler in The Journal at the time of his dea h was an excellant piece of work, the most noticeable part of it being a vivid contrast between the characters of General Cass and the dead Senator.

Baron Gustave de Rothschild of Paris has a plendid mansion on the west side of Avenue Marigny, opposite the side of the Elysée. The Baron's next door neighbor was Debronsse, the wealthy railway contractor. Upon Debrousse's death his mansion was put up to be sold. The upset price was \$400,000. It was a new house and cost a great deal more than \$400,000, for the architect was ordered to make it comfortable without regard to cost. Baron Rothschiff gave \$400,000 for it, and instantly had it pulled down to give his mansion a larger lawn—a lawn which cost \$400,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 30,-Governor McClellan, wife and daughter will return from Washington on Friday. They have been visiting at the house of General Marcy.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MR. EICHBERG'S PUPILS.

It was an uncommonly interesting concert that was given at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon by some of the pupils of Mr. Julius Eichberg, director of the violin department in the Boston Conservatory of Music. The performances showed that it is quite possible to obtain a thorough mastery of the violin in this country. The scholars were very young, two being young men, neither of them over twenty, and four girls, the eldest of them still under seventeen, and the youngest apparently not over